

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1184205-0

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

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- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention
☒ Return

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Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Wilcox Subscription
 Birthdate & Place Agency
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 4/2/65 Sec _____

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 09-13-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sah/lsg

64-200-239-470

ENCLOSURE

Date 4/7/65

To:

☒ Director

BU FILE # 64-200-239
MANILA FILE #105-86

Att.:

☐ SAC _____ Title COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITY
☐ ASAC _____ AMONG STUDENT YOUTH
☐ Supv. _____ GROUPS
☐ Agent _____ IS - PHILIPPINES

☐ SE _____ ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
☐ IC _____ DATE 09-13-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg
☐ CC _____
☐ Steno _____
☐ Clerk _____

ACTION DESIRED

<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Case
<input type="checkbox"/> Assign _____ Reassign _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare lead cards
<input type="checkbox"/> Bring file	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler
<input type="checkbox"/> Call me	<input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials
<input type="checkbox"/> Correct	<input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card
<input type="checkbox"/> Deadline _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Return file
<input type="checkbox"/> Deadline passed	<input type="checkbox"/> Return serials
<input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent	<input type="checkbox"/> Search and return
<input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue	<input type="checkbox"/> NOT RECORDED
<input type="checkbox"/> Expedite	<input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials
<input type="checkbox"/> File	<input type="checkbox"/> to <u>16 APR 14 1965</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> For information	<input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge out
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return	<input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention	<input type="checkbox"/> Type
<input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.	

There have been no recent incidents pertinent to Bureau interest in this matter, and this case is being considered RUC.

ATT. SEC. *[Signature]*

LEGAT XXX

See reverse side

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60 APR 15 1965

Date 4/8/65

To:

☒ Director

BU FILE # 64-200-239

Att.:

MANILA FILE #105-60

PARTY

☐ SAC _____ Title COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
☐ ASAC _____ THE PHILIPPINES -
☐ Supv. _____ LABOR MATTERS
☐ Agent _____ IS - PHILIPPINES

☐ SE _____ ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
☐ IC _____ HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
☐ CC _____ DATE 09-13-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sak/lsg

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

ACTION DESIRED

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Bring file | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call me | <input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correct | <input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Return file <u>64-200-239</u> |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent | <input type="checkbox"/> Search NOT RECORDED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue | <input type="checkbox"/> APR 14 1965 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expedite | <input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit new change out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For information | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken | |

Remylet 2/23/65.

No developments of pertinence to Bureau since referenced letter. This case is considered RUC at this time. Bureau will be informed of matters of interest.

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See reverse side

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ENCLOSURE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

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- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
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Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
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☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject

Birthdate & Place _____

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-11-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lbg

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

DATE: 5-27-65

FROM : LEGAT, MANILA (105-12) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (CPP)
IS - PHILIPPINES

Remylet 11/27/64.

A. ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

The Communist Party of the Philippines is customarily considered to be divided into two sections, one overt and the other covert.

The overt branch of the CPP is the Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan Pilipinas (HMB), the People's Liberation Army, commonly called the Huks. It is the remnant of the movement which in the 1950's almost took over the Philippines but has been successfully beaten back until actual hard core members are estimated to be around 150, based largely in Pampanga in Northern Luzon.

According to the most recent information (February 1965) in a survey conducted by the Philippine Constabulary, the greatest strength of the HMB is in an area known by the Huks as Reco 2, comprising the Provinces of Pampanga, Tarlac, Bataan, Bulacan, Zambales and Western Pangasinan. Reco 2 is headed by [redacted] aka. [redacted]. The HMB chief, [redacted] is believed also to be in the Reco 2 area. The total known strength of Communist elements in the First Philippine Constabulary (PC) Zone (Luzon, north of Manila), which includes Reco 2, is given by the PC as 81 HMB's, 475 cadre, 210 contact men and a mass base of 5,522. According to the PC, there has been a gradual northward expansion of HMB activity which formerly was centered almost entirely in Pampanga.

The CPP continues to find its strength in the Manila area, which is estimated to have 1000 members, and a total Philippineswide membership figure of 2500 members, 4000 sympathizers and a militant mass of 7,000. The largest demonstration that the CPP membership, aided by militant student, labor and

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1 - Manila

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farm organizations, was able to mount in front of the American Embassy in Manila in January 1965 was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. This coincided with nationalistic feelings directed against the U. S., whipped up by several incidents on the U. S. bases and the Laurel-Langley agreement problem.

The CPP has considerable difficulty in keeping the support of its membership and suffers from divided leadership. The old line "First Front" leaders are still in custody; the "Second Front", which supposedly took over from the former, does not seem to have the same hold on the membership. An attempt was made to bring all parts of the party together under a National Secretariat combining peasant, labor and intellectual groups. So far there appears to have been no real meeting of the three members of the National Secretariat because of the difficulties the Manila leadership has in contacting [redacted] who heads the HMB and does not see eye to eye with the covert organization leaders.

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B. OBJECTIVES AND EFFECTIVENESS

While the HMB continues to rally peasant support to its militant leadership by acts of terrorism and violence, the CPP Second Front is committed to the legal struggle in its continuing effort to overthrow the present democratic form of government in the Philippines.

In the countryside, the HMB offensive operations include liquidation of informers and government intelligence agents, as well as local politicians who don't support them. It collects "taxes" in the form of tribute from farmers. It supports candidates in local and national elections regardless of political affiliation, and in this refuses to go along with the CPP effort to throw all its influence toward one party.

The CPP in its covert form finds its greatest strength in backing the nationalist cause, whether directed by student and intellectual groups or local labor organizations, and invariably at the expense of colonialist U. S..

In the rural areas there is no doubt that the HMB is effective to a degree and still has the support of the poor farmer, who not only fears their acts of terrorism but also believes in some way that the HMB is for the underdog. In some

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municipalities the HMB exercises considerable control. For example, in the City of Angeles, adjacent to Clark Air Force Base, it reportedly has a number of police officers in sympathy with it, backs the mayor, and has money invested in business enterprises, while shaking down entertainment houses that get their support from military personnel.

C. POTENTIAL

Certainly at the present time the HMB does not have the capability to challenge the authority of the new government by organized force any more than the CPP can influence in any substantial way the makeup of the Philippine Government.

There is considerable belief on the part of observers, however, that there is "an improving atmosphere for their re-emergence". A number of factors come into this picture. Population is increasing, with resultant increase of underemployment, and wages are failing to keep up with the increasing cost of living. One of the reasons for the increasing strength of demonstrations against the U. S. can be attributed to a growing sense of frustration from lack of opportunities, coupled with a more militant nationalism. The disillusionment grows, also, from failure of the government to cope with the major problems of corruption at all levels, inability to control smuggling or improve law and order.

This is an election year, with President MACAPAGAL, a Liberal, seeking re-election, opposed by Senator MARCOS. MARCOS, now a Nacionalista, will benefit from any real protest vote against MACAPAGAL, and it can be certain that the CPP, riding on the coat tails of nationalism and the Philippines for the Filipinos stand to benefit from such a change.

The data set forth above have been obtained from classified U. S., as well as public, sources and are submitted for the information of the Bureau.

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DATE 12-10-94 BY SP4-BJA/STW
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Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-13-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

TO : Director, FBI (64-211-239)

DATE: 9/13/65

FROM : *P* Legat, Manila (65-9) (P)

SUBJECT: CURRENT SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES
ESPIONAGE - R

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Re Manila letter 8/17/65.

CENNADY YAGODIN, Deputy Director General of the International Atomic Energy Administration, a U. N. Russian Official, is scheduled to visit the Philippines September 13-15, 1965.

Almost every visit in the past of a Russian member of a U.N. organization has lead to contacts of a sort not necessarily connected directly with the individual's primary mission, and such visits are always watched with interest by local security agencies.

Any such activity will be brought to the attention of the Bureau.

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NAT. INT. SECURITY SECTION
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DATE 09-11-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

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10-5-66

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (64-200-239)

DATE: 11/30/66

FROM : Legat, Manila (105-12) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (CPP)
IS - PHILIPPINES

Re Manila letter 5/31/66; and Bulet to Paris 5/7/65 captioned, "ESPIONAGE AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE MATTERS".

I. ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), an illegal organization, is presently headed by a three-man body called the Secretariat or the Politburo. These three men are [redacted] who represent peasant, labor, and intellectual groups. A Secretariat Staff of 14 members reports directly to the Secretariat. In the organizational structure, there is also a Central Committee under which the following bodies are organized:

Political Intelligence Bureau
City Committee
Intellectual Group
Labor Group
Student Group
Provincial Committee
People's Liberation Army

The foregoing bodies are further divided into groups, sections and cells. The total active membership of the party is still estimated at 2500 with perhaps 4,000 active sympathizers and a somewhat wider support base of 7,000. The principal activity centers in Manila where four groups--labor, student, intellectual, and city committee--are active.

The People's Liberation Army (HMB) is generally considered to be the military arm of the Communist Party. The main HMB area is Pampanga Province where active HMB members are estimated to number 68 with approximately 555 HMB cadres in the Angeles City area, neighboring Clark Air Base. In Central Luzon, the HMB has a mass base of 5,522, but it leans

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heavily on the support of some 310 sympathizers. Small bands also operate in remote areas where their arms and show of force convince the peasants and villagers that the HMB is still highly organized and equipped. The recognized Commander of the HMB is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CPP.

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The Chinese Bureau is a communist organization composed of Chinese Nationals who are permanent residents of the Philippines or temporary visitors. The Chinese Bureau (CB) refuses to be aligned with or under the control of the CPP. This independence from the CPP dates back to World War II when the CB formed its own armed unit to fight the Japanese occupation forces. Contact between the CPP and the CB is conducted by members of the Political Bureau, CPP, under direct supervision of the General Secretary. Any contact between the CB and the CPP is at the discretion of the CB. Numerous CPP members feel the party is "begging" the CB for financial assistance, which has been promised. In turn, the CPP has been asked to denounce the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as "Revisionist". Source feels there is definite contact between the CB and the Secretariat, CPP, at the present time, concerning financial matters.

II. OBJECTIVES AND EFFECTIVENESS

While the ultimate objective of the CPP continues to be the establishment of a Communist government, some of the ways and means of attaining the objective have been changed or modified.

The several secondary objectives to the ultimate objective generally make up a blueprint for conquest of national power. In essence, the blueprint assumes the following steps.

Achievement of a socialist form of government which would eventually lead to the final objective of setting up a communist government.

Establishment of a "New Democracy".

The overthrow of the "imperialist-feudal domination" of the Philippines and the establishment of a "Filipinistic government".

This blueprint indicates emphasis on a political struggle; but the CPP still believes in the use of "armed struggle" as the shortest route to the achievement of national political power.

Essentially, then the most logical first step is to create conditions favorable to a revolutionary crisis in the country which would signal the implementation of an armed revolution. The present CPP program of action involves the implementation of both subversive and insurgent activities. The subversion route includes intensification of recruitment, training, organization infiltration, agitation and propaganda; extensive use of united front tactics; establishment of extensive financing; and all-out election participation. The insurgency route includes a continuation of limited insurgent activities, and a buildup of military capabilities through recruitment, training, organization, procurement of military armament and equipment, and intensification of sabotage and espionage activities.

More significant than actual evidence of insurgent activities of the CPP is the presence of their five-year project which is a phased buildup of their insurgent capability terminating in the achievement of military goals at the end of five years.

Although it is very doubtful whether the CPP can attain their final objective within the time-table they have set, indications point to their having started the implementation of this project. Such a step could definitely cause an improvement over their present military capability.

In connection with CPP insurgent activities of the past, over 250 liquidations have been attributed to the CPP since 1960.

Equally disturbing is the fact that starting in 1964, more bands of HMB's have been reported in Central Luzon and the Southern Tagalog regions. Also where previously only small bands of 3 or 4 HMBs were sighted, in 1966 bigger bands of 15 or more were reported. This tends to indicate a growing boldness on the part of the HMB - a boldness that may have grown out of either an increased mass support or an increased capability for armed action against government forces.

Because of the insular nature of the Philippines that would render extremely difficult the successful sending of logistical aid from a foreign country for the CPP, the CPP has strived to solve their logistics problems with resources at hand. This was one of the main causes of the defeat of the CPP forces at the hands of government forces at the time they implemented the "armed struggle" during the early 1950s.

In areas where the CPP exercises a relatively greater influence (Central Luzon), the CPP has an organized collection schedule covering farm owners, fishermen, businessmen, lumbermen, etc. In addition, they have been reported to have organized fund-raising ventures as benefits, raffles and even gambling activities. In some cities and in Central Luzon, the CPP has also been reported to have engaged in business activities as transportation, sari-sari store chains and other commercial activities. Also, some reports indicate CPP involvement in smuggling ventures. Lastly, there are indications that the CPP is presently receiving undetermined amounts of financial aid from the Chinese Communist Party in the Philippines.

The CPP has been clandestinely procuring loose firearms from civilians and firearms and ammunition from US bases and Philippine military installations. To give an idea of the extent of the CPP gains in their subversive activities, the following concrete examples are presented as the sum total effect of the CPP successes in recruitment, infiltration, propaganda and creation of front organization activities:

Youth and Students - The CPP has successfully infiltrated 9, attained influence in 15, and gained control of 18, organizations. In addition, the CPP has successfully caused the creation of the Kabataang Makabayan (KM), which is suspected to be the national front organization for youth/students.

Labor - The CPP has successfully infiltrated several unions and federations, and attained influence/control in 68 unions and 19 federations. In addition, the CPP has successfully caused the creation of the Lapiang Manggagawa (LM), which is suspected to be the national front organization for labor.

Peasants - The CPP has successfully infiltrated and controlled most of the peasant organizations in Central Luzon,

Laguna and Quezon. In addition, it has successfully caused the creation of the Malayang Samahang Magasasaka (Masaka) and the Philippine Council of Agrarian Workers (PCAW) (which has a reported membership strength of 1.5 million), which are considered national front organizations for the peasant groups.

Civic-Socio Groups - The CPP has successfully organized the Kapisanan Tinig Ng Bayan (KTNB), which is considered the National front organization for civic-socio group and intellectuals.

In addition to the above national front organizations, the CPP has successfully organized the Allied Committee To Improve Our Nation (ACTION), which is suspected to be the rallying organization for the unemployed and counts on representation from youth/students, intellectuals, labor, peasants, and other civic-socio organizations.

III. POTENTIAL

Figures available show that the CPP has increased its membership strength. Although this increase in strength does not place them in a footing to cause internal disorder equal to that in 1950, this increase may serve as a warning that the party has recovered from its past debacle and has achieved a capability to widen its base of operation and slowly strive to attain its goals.

The CPP has achieved relatively significant gains in their infiltration activities. Their gains are greatest among the Labor, Youth/Student and Peasant Groups, and which run true to Communist dogmas that these groups represent the main forces of the Communist revolution. These groups have been most active in recent demonstrations, both against the government and against the main target of their agitation-propaganda activities, the United States.

Among the intellectuals, religious and other groups, and in the government, their gains are considered limited and relatively insignificant. However, it is in the creation of Front Organizations that the CPP has made their biggest gains. This is mainly attributable to their successfully infiltrating several legitimate organizations and eventually gaining influence or control of said organizations. The CPP has

successfully effected the organization of one national front organization for the Youth/Student group, two national front organizations for the Peasant Group, and one front organization for the unemployed and other groups. The constitution of these front organizations reveals an ambitious plan to fully saturate the entire country with a grass-root type of organization. Likewise, these front organizations have not only been on the forefront of, but also successfully served as effective rallying points for demonstrations directed by the CPP. They have also served to effect a wider coverage for communist propaganda and agitation activities.

Although the CPP has directed all-out participation in local and national elections, their successes are relatively insignificant taken in the light of successfully catapulting their own or selected candidates into elective position. In Central Luzon, where their greatest influence is felt, they have only successfully infiltrated the lower levels of government as barrio councils, and caused the election of a few mayors. As seen, therefore, in this light, their successes are considered relatively insignificant and not alarming.

Concern has been voiced in Intelligence circles, however, about the substantial influence that several Party members and sympathizers apparently have within the Marcos Administration. These include such individuals as CLAUDIO TEEHANKEE, Assistant Secretary of Justice; ANTONIO BARREDO, Solicitor General, both of whom reportedly acted as defense attorneys for the First Front leadership, and [redacted] [redacted] was an actual leftist student leader in college, and reportedly a member of the now defunct Student Politburo.

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The Marcos Administration is currently working actively to establish trade and cultural ties with the Soviet Union, looking toward formal diplomatic relations as soon as possible. While this is not an indication that the Philippine Government is favoring communism, it is an indication the Government is working toward a condition within the country which will permit greater liaison between the CPP and the parties of the communist nations. Greater interest in improved relations with Communist China appears evident by the exchange of visitors, Congressmen, and students between the Philippines and Communist China.

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In American Embassy circles it is believed that the Marcos Administration is the last hope that democracy as we know it will prevail in the Philippines if Marcos fails to stop the cancer which is undermining the nation's economy and political system, namely, smuggling of products and Chinese, serious, crippling corruption which pervades the Government and police, and the absence of peace and order. If the current trend continues unchecked, a dissatisfied electorate or a dissatisfied populace will throw its weight in the direction of any change which promises an improvement. The CPP is actively working and waiting for just such a public state of impatience to implement their objectives. As of the present, political organizations in the Philippines do not offer a radical or definite change from the status quo. Any political change considered necessary would practically and of necessity be in the direction of a "new democracy" or socialism, a prelude to a communist form of government.

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